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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908.

四拜禮 號七十月二十年十英港

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. Shilling, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Deputy Chairman.
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. P. M. SMITH,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEMERE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business, receives
Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2½ per cent. on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
" 1 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,325,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2½ per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 3 " 2 " " "
" 1 " 1 " " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1874.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (£479,407).
Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Bangkok, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegay, Medan, Palembang, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kaja-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Siam, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and correspond-
ents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
" 1 " 2 " " "
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [3]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. NEWCHANG.
NAGASAKI. DALNY.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. ANTUNG.
NEW YORK. LIOYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
BOMBAY. CHANGCHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5½ per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
" 1 " 2 " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2½ PER
CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael. 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow.
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank für Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
Sal. Oppenheimer & Co., Köln
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
München.

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Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
varied on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Entimations.

CHRISTMAS WEEK! CHRISTMAS WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place
in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY,
where you can obtain your Christ-
mas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the offer.
Call and see with your own eyes
and you will be satisfied.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [635]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar
at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and
Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March 1908. [192]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO	DATE ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	About 23rd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 25th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	Capt. E. W. H. Snow	Noon, 26th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIGLIA	Capt. G. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	30th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1908. [7]

Entimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 97.

JUST RECEIVED

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

Woven in one piece without seam
Exclusive Designs.
SUITABLE FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS.

AXMINSTER, WILTON & BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Select Patterns. Made any size.

KENSINGTON ART CARPETS

In various sizes. Artistic Designs.

WINTER CURTAINS.

New Designs & Art Shades.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Champagnes, Sherries, Marsalas, Madeiras, Brandy, Ports, Gins, Whiskies, Claret, Burgundies, Vermouths, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.



Telephone No. 75.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [140]

Motels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single
Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoin-
ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [169]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLEASANT GAY, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 86.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [1]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,361 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,991 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 12 P.M.
(Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.
Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$4.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG".
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM" 688 Tons, and "NANNING" 560 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAY, 20th December,
S.S. "HEUNGSEAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Motels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

FOR
LUXURY AND COMFORT,
FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT
CUISINE,
STAY AT—

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [190]

ASTOR HOUSE (LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.) QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely
New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, and
separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate.
First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, N. BEUMENTHAL,
Proprietor. Manager.
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor" [154]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DURLON" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMER	Boyer	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SYDNEY	Henric	4th Jan '09, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan '09, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Oo's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA		JAPAN	

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOH LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY'S.

Telephone No. 107, 1908.

Amimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[30]

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf at Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamseon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamseon, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[31]

Amimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world, and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and febrile preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

J. L. BOBÉ & CO., Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1908.

[4]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April 1908.

[6]

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

PROBABLE STRUGGLE IN THE FUTURE.

The question of shipping subsidies bids fair to become a subject of much discussion in the forthcoming session of the Diet. The Government is understood to be keeping the utmost secrecy regarding its attitude on the question and therefore nothing definite is known to the public, but if an interview published in the *Hochi*, which is attributed to a responsible official, is to be credited, it will not be difficult to imagine the disposition of the authorities in the matter. The official in question remarks that whereas Great Britain possesses 18,000,000 tons of mercantile marines, America 4,800,000 tons, Germany 4,700,000 tons, and France 1,800,000 tons, Japan only possesses 1,000,000 tons. Even this tonnage includes a large percentage of old and obsolete ships which are practically useless for the purposes of active commercial competition. For this reason it will be necessary for Japan, at least for some years to come, to encourage the construction of better ships capable of competing favourably with those of other countries in point of speed and tonnage. With regard to the payment of a navigation subsidy, the contention has been put forward that although the larger shipping companies are enjoying the State grant under this system, smaller ship-owners are excluded from the enjoyment of the subsidy, as they are not in a position to build ships conforming to the subsidy qualifications. Such being the case, the Government has been urging an amalgamation among the smaller shipowners, so as to enable them to enjoy the subsidy like the larger concerns, but, owing to the unfavourable condition on the economic situation, so far the proposal has been unsuccessful. It will thus be seen that in the present condition of the shipping industry of Japan protection to a certain extent is absolutely necessary. Those who are acquainted with the fact that in France, in Germany, and even in England a large amount of money is annually spent for the protection of the shipping trade (so far as England is concerned this is an error, the principal part of the payments to steamship companies being for mail services) will readily perceive why the expenditure should not be withheld in the case of Japan. It is true that the Japanese shipping trade is suffering from the effects of over-tonnage, but this is chiefly because a large number of ships are concentrated on the trade near home, while the distant overseas trade is neglected. If the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is able to declare its regular dividend even in a time of business depression like the present it is because the company is engaged in the European and Australian trade. Professor Tomizu, M.P., is of the opinion that a special bounty to regular lines in addition to the regular navigation subsidy is necessary, but the official quoted by the *Hochi* is of the opposite opinion. The latter subsidy may be dispensed with after the lapse of a certain period when a number of qualified ships have been built, but the bounty to regular lines is necessary to keep them going. For instance, the continued grant of bounties to the N.Y.K.'s European and the Toyo Kisen's American lines, the terms for which expire next year, are indispensable. As to the amount of subsidy to be granted these lines, the matter is now under investigation by the Department for Communications.

OPINION OF THE "YOKOZU CHORO." Writing on the same subject, the *Yokozu Choro* says that the amount of shipping subsidies annually granted by Japan reaches twelve million yen, which, in view of the depleted condition of finance, must be considered rather excessive. The question as to the continuance or discontinuance of the subsidies should therefore not be lightly regarded. The problem of shipping subsidies has been discussed in many civilized countries, and from the result of such discussions it would appear that the necessity or otherwise of shipping protection largely depends on the condition of the maritime trade of the country concerned. Generally speaking, the margin of profit accruing to the carrying trade in all countries tends gradually to narrow down owing to the growth of competition and with the exception of those who are trading under certain favourable conditions most of the shipping companies in the world seem to be in a rather bad plight. Since the saying that trade follows the flag holds good, however, it is clear that the extension of the shipping industry can hardly be neglected, and for this reason protection is indispensable. If such commercial countries as England, France, and Germany find the protection of their maritime trade necessary in different forms, it is well-nigh impossible to expect Japanese shipping people to compete successfully with their foreign rivals unprotected. Further, the condition of Japanese trade is so unfavourably circumstanced that it can make but little progress without Government protection. The present development of the country's commerce in China, North and South America, and other places owes much to the protection given to its shipping. If that protection is now withdrawn it is certain that the further growth of commerce will be arrested if it does not actually decline.

Although there exists a necessity for the protection of the maritime trade as set forth above, continues the *Yokozu*, much of the benefit resulting from protection will be lost if the subsidised people do not honestly carry out the object for which the subsidies are granted. Even in a country like the United States, whose trade grows without artificial encouragement, there would seem to be a large number of people who are in favour of protecting the shipping trade, and a Bill for this object was introduced in Congress last spring. The Bill, however, failed to become law owing to disclosures of corruption reported to by those interested. It is reported that the Japanese shipping companies are assiduously endeavouring by questionable means to win over the members of the Diet to their side, so that the Japanese Shipping Subsidy Bill should be passed. If this is true the country should withhold protection from these companies because the subsidy fund in the hands of such people is more than likely to be misappropriated. It is advisable that the Government exact from these companies assurances that the subsidies will be honestly devoted to the purpose for which they are granted, and at the same time the authorities should enforce a more strict supervision over the use of the fund than has hitherto been the case. Otherwise the grant of shipping subsidies will be a waste of so much money.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"DELTA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, etc., *ex S.S. India*.
From Australia, *ex S.S. China*.
From Calcutta, *ex S.S. Sardinia*.
From Persian Gulf, *ex R.I.S.N. and R. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"BARCELONA."

Captain Purcell, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

[108]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 17th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

[110]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEH."

FROM MIDD. EGRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[107]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of December, at 5 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of December, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1908.

[11]

Intimation.

Powell's
GRAND
CHRISTMAS
BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

TOYS

Every conceivable
kind of Toy,

From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.

DOLLS

A gorgeous array of
Fairies, dressed,
partly dressed and
undressed,

From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.

ANIMALS

of all kinds,

Including

Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,
Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats,
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,
etc., etc., etc.

GAMES

All the newest

Parlour Games,

Comprising

Caps and Balls, Garden Throwing,
Peg Quits, Captive Skittles,
Balloon, Sea Fights, New Hopla,
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,
Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette,
Giggle Goggle, Ring Pitch,
etc., etc., etc.

XMAS TREE

Decorations
and Ornaments
GALORE.

Roc'ring Horses,

Tricycles,

Hobby Horses,

&c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM.

SIR RAY LANKESTER.

That Europe is the original home of the opium-poppy, and not Asia, is even more contradictory of our settled traditions and belief than the fact that Europeans gave tobacco to the East. Yet it is the fact that opium, like tobacco, came to the Far East from Europe. The opium-poppy does not grow wild in Asia; it is a cultivated variety of a Mediterranean poppy, the *Papaver setigerum*, which has a pale purple flower, and was conveyed, long ago, by man from the Levant to Asia. We have true poppies of four species which grow wild in England, all with splendid scarlet or crimson petals, easily distinguished from one another by the shape of the seed-boxes, or capsules, which they form. If you scratch the surface of the seed capsule of one of these poppies a milky juice appears. It is this which is collected from the capsules of the much larger opium-poppy in India and China, and when dried forms a hard brown cake, which is called "opium." It consists of resinous matter, in which is contained a small quantity of the invaluable narcotic called "morphia," and also small quantities of other powerful poisons.

The pale-purple poppy of the Mediterranean (*Papaver setigerum*) was cultivated hundreds—even thousands—of years ago in the South of Europe and on the Mediterranean shores of Africa—not for opium, but for the oil which can be expressed from the seed, "poppy-seed oil." The oil is free from narcotic properties. The purple poppy is still cultivated for that oil in France, and poppy-seed oil is an article of commerce used as food, both in the pure state and for adulterating other oils. The earliest cultivation of this poppy is even as remote in Europe as 7,000 years, for we find that the Swiss lake-dwellers of the Stone Age cultivated it, and that the variety they obtained was nearer to the wild *Papaver setigerum* than to the modern opium-poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. How and when it first was recognized that the narcotic substance "opium" could be prepared from the juice exuding from the cut capsule is not exactly known, but it is probable that it was not until the early Middle Ages that the poppy was cultivated for the habitual use of opium as a narcotic; indulgence, and that its earlier cultivation was, as to some extent is the case at the present day, for the sake of the oil contained in the seed, its use in medicine requiring, but a very small supply. The ancient Greeks were well acquainted with the cultivated poppy. Homer mentions it, and at a much later period, Theophrastus and Dioscorides do so. They call it "mekon," and were aware of the somniferous properties of the sap. Dioscorides, whose wonderful book on plants dates from the first century of our era, speaks of the drug derived from the sap by the name "opos" and it is from that word that the name "opium" has come. The Romans cultivated the poppy before the republic, and mixed its seeds with their flour in making bread.

THE STORY OF KING TARQUIN

taking the governor of a rebellious province into a poppy field, lopping off the heads of the taller poppies with his stick, and then turning to his visitor, without a word but with a look which said, "That is the way to govern"—is evidence of the very early cultivation of the poppy by the Romans. Hebrew writings do not mention the opium poppy, though it seems to be certain that it has been cultivated in Asia Minor for at least 3,000 years. There is no evidence that the plant was cultivated in more ancient times in Egypt, although in Pharaoh's time the Egyptians used the juice of the poppy medicinally. In the Middle Ages it was, and in our own day it is, one of the chief objects of cultivation in that country, especially for the manufacture of opium.

The cultivated variety *P. somniferum* of the present day differs from the wild *P. setigerum*, in having the seed-capsule surmounted by ten or twelve stigmas (the free ends of the leaves which are united to form the capsule) instead of by eight as in the wild form. It seems that the introduction of the poppy from the shores of the Mediterranean into Persia, India, and China is due to Arab traders, and is coincident with the rise of Mohammedanism, and it is probable that it was valued and cultivated from that time onwards, not so much for the sake of its seed and oil, as for the narcotic juice, which was made up by Arabian "confectioners" into a kind of paste, and eaten, as were other vegetable extracts—such as "bang," from hemp—for the sake of the pleasurable effects produced by its poisonous action on the nervous system. It is certain that the opium poppy does not occur at all in the wild state in the Middle and Far East. In 1516 opium was already an article of trade from India to China. The poppy was cultivated, and the use of opium known and frequent in India for some five centuries before that date. Probably the cultivation of the plant in China was not started until the eighteenth century.

It was the Chinese who hit upon the mode of indulging in opium by smoking it in a pipe. There is no record, written or pictorial, of this practice earlier than 1730, about fifty years before which date (1680) we find the smoking of tobacco represented on Chinese pottery. Very soon the Chinese were not content to import their opium from India but large areas were put under cultivation with the Indian poppy in China and Manchuria. For a century or more the export of opium from India to China continued and increased as the consumption of the drug increased, the native Chinese production not being sufficient to meet the demand. In 1750 and 1756 the Chinese Government issued

EDICTS FORBIDDING THE SMOKING

of opium, and in the last century the efforts of the Chinese authorities to prevent the importation of Indian opium, whether with a view to suppress a dangerous vice or to favour the

in some parts of China—for instance, Amoy—three-fourths of the population are or were until lately, opium smokers. Now it is believed that the Chinese Government is genuinely determined to put a stop to the dangerous and enervating indulgence in this narcotic, and the opium-growers of India will have to limit their output and employ their land and labour for other crops.

It is the fact that the eating of opium (for it is not "smoked" there) does very little harm in India, since it is not used by a large proportion of the people nor in excess. Many persons who have studied the subject maintain that the widely-spread injury caused by opium in China is due to the short time during which it has been in use there as compared with India. It is held that a population after a few centuries becomes immune to such poisonous but attractive indulgences by the killing out of those who cannot resist excess—and the suggestion is, that the simplest way of dealing with such cravings for poison is to let those who have them and cannot resist their demand freely indulge and die, and their stock with them. This is, however, a slow and tedious way of eradicating an evil tendency. It may perhaps be the only way, and hereafter, when the production by careful and restricted breeding of a sound and healthy population becomes recognized as being part of the duty of the makers and administrators of the law in civilized states, it is not improbable that we shall see something of the kind deliberately put into practice.

THE OPIUM PIPE

and the mode of smoking at present in use in China are very different from the pipe and smoking of tobacco used there or elsewhere. I investigated the matter myself twenty years ago in an opium-den near the London Docks, under the instruction of a polite Chinaman. The opium pipe has a very narrow cavity, about one-sixth of an inch wide. The prepared opium, in a condition resembling treacle, is smeared on the walls of the cavity with a pin, and the pipe is held to a lighted lamp. The flame draws into the pipe causes the opium to frizzle and give off smoke, but it does not "light" and continue to burn. Each whiff which the smoker inhales has to be produced by applying the pipe to the lamp. The smoke is tasteless, and it requires a good deal of patience and several re-smearings of the inside of the pipe before the smoker begins to experience pleasant effects of the drug. These consist in the production of a sense of perfect contentment and indifference to all trouble and care, whilst the imagination gives a rosy colour, or an even more alluring aspect, to all that one sees or thinks of until a gentle sleep closes the scene.

The Chinese, having obtained the seeds, cultivated the opium poppy, and made opium before the prepared article was imported in any great quantity from India. There is, of course, no doubt as to the injury which is done to a population by the habitual use of opium. At the same time, there is no one who knows anything about medicine and the use of drugs who does not speak of opium with reverence and even affection. Forty years ago, at a dinner party where the leading physicians of London were present, it was suggested that they should each write down in order of merit the ten drugs to which they attached the greatest value. I heard from one who was present that they all put opium in the first place, and that mecury, iodine of potassium, and ipecacuanha followed in that order in the majority of the lists. The value of opium as a medicinal agent is one thing; its deadly effect on those who have become victims to its daily use is another. The origin of the medicinal use of opium can be traced to Egypt in Pharaoh's time, but beyond that nothing is known.

Intimations.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOONHAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTESAND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARVILLE STREET,

HONGKONG.

Main Entrance, 2nd September, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FURTHER

MARVEL UPON MARVEL

NO SUFFERER

NOW DESPAIR,

but all who are suffering from the

NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the

department of medical science, whilst thousands have

been restored to health and happiness who for

years previously had been merely dragging out a

miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign

remedy for discharges, venereal diseases, and

all diseases of the blood, which are the result of

poisonous matter in the system. It is a powerful

purifier of the blood, and it is the only remedy

which will cure all these diseases without the

need of any other medicine.

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the skin, such as

eczema, scabies, and all other skin diseases, and

all diseases of the hair, which are the result of

poisonous matter in the system. It is a powerful

purifier of the blood, and it is the only remedy

which will cure all these diseases without the

need of any other medicine.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the lungs, such as

consumption, and all other lung diseases, and

all diseases of the throat, which are the result of

poisonous matter in the system. It is a powerful

purifier of the blood, and it is the only remedy

which will cure all these diseases without the

need of any other medicine.

Intimations

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.



GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorities, London, E.C. England.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
the Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
portable goods.

WM. FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in

the Continental Hospitals by Bichat, Roux, Joubert,

Lévy and others, combines all the desiderata to be

sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every

other remedy in its power to cure.

THERAPION NO. 1 is a

powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the only

remedy which will cure all diseases of the blood

without the need of any other medicine. It is a

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

PERFUMERY.

A Fine Selection of the CHOICE FRENCH PERFUMES in Elegant Fancy Boxes, Caskets and Cut Glass Bottles; also ELEGANT SOAPS, TOILET WATERS, HAIR WASHES, from the following Celebrated Houses:—Atkinson, Piver, Roger and Gallet, Rigaud, Houbigant, &c.

Specially selected for our Christmas Sale by our London House.

The following are highly recommended, and are very suitable for presents:—

Ideal Perfume, Fleurs D'Amour, Bouquet des Amours, Indian Hay, 4711 Eau de Cologne, Farina's Original Genuine Eau de Cologne, Peau d'Espagne, Traile Incarnate, Azura, Camia, &c., &c.

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER (In Elegant Bottles).

Safranor, Vera Violetta, Coeur de Jeannette, Mes Delices, Violet Merveille, Floramyl.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908.

JAPAN'S TRADE PROSPECTS.

Trade depression in Japan still continues to handicap the exporting firms in Japan and the old inclination to plunge headlong into impossible enterprises has practically disappeared because there is nobody willing to risk their money in doubtful undertakings. The lesson taught by the numerous bank failures and the exigencies which have had to be adopted by manufacturing firms in order to ward off disaster have been taken to heart. The craze for speculation in all manner of wild-cat schemes has gone. The long list of new ventures which company promoters were planning to foist on unsophisticated investors is no longer a noteworthy feature in the commercial columns of the Japanese papers. There is a sobriety of tone and caution exhibited in dealing with trade affairs which is far more worthy of a business community than the old false thrill of exultation which ran through the writings of those interested in commerce. Indeed, the caution is on the verge of being excessive, a very natural result, doubtless, after the unfortunate experiences of those who believed that faith alone was sufficient to establish Japan as the commercial centre of the Far East. All that can be said of the present financial condition, according to one writer, is that despite reactions it is moving forward although very slowly. The author of "Commercial Notes" in the *Kobe Herald* states that: "Financial and business men are exercising the utmost caution, lest a return of business activity should be followed by another period of terrible depression. Owing to the approach of the end of the year, this inactivity is likely to become more marked. In view of the great efforts on the part of the

Government to stimulate the demand for bonds, the prices of bonds are gradually rising, both here and abroad, but exchange business is not very brisk." It was expected that when news of the American-Japanese Agreement was published there would be an immediate advance in ordinary Japanese stocks, but the *senjima* was apparently a foregone conclusion and with the exception of Government bonds which came into increased favour abroad the Agreement did nothing to improve matters. It deserves attention that French capitalists more than others are now showing eagerness to acquire Japanese bonds and shares. In this connection, the *Chugai Shogyo* states that the Société Générale, which has very large deposits, has encouraged its clients to invest their funds in Japanese bonds and shares. For this condition, however, there is another cause. Many French capitalists who have been investing funds in Germany have become dissatisfied with German investments for some reason or other, and are inclined to favour Japanese bonds and shares. If this attitude of French capitalists should continue, the introduction of French funds into Japan will be vastly facilitated, the enormous wealth of the Republic being well known. As might be expected the increased demand for Japanese bonds abroad has favourably affected the market in Japan and prices show an upward tendency. During the past month, the export of Japanese bonds to England alone reached about £200,000, and a number of large orders have been received from France and America. The money market in Kobe and Osaka continues easy, and there is not likely to be any change until after the New Year. The fact that some companies have had to write down their capital is taken as an indication that Japanese investors are proceeding warily towards the path of prosperity. It is not very satisfactory, however, to note that a concern such as the Imperial Petroleum Company has had to be wound up. Last year the Imperial Petroleum Company, which was established with a capital of ¥1,000,000, in 1906, decreased its capital to ¥500,000. Owing to some pecuniary and other difficulties, it has done little or no business during the past year and the result is that at a general meeting held on the 14th it was decided to wind up the company. With regard to Japan's trade with China a quietly-worded paragraph affords some clue to the method which Japanese merchants are adopting to recover their position. Our Kobe contemporary observes:—"It is very long since the country's trade with China entered a dull stage, owing in the first place to the boycott set up in South China and the fall of silver. Finding it disadvantageous to carry on transactions with Chinese merchants in Japan alone, the Japanese marine products merchants have made efforts to start a direct export business. They asked the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for assistance and the Kaisha agreed to let its branch at Hongkong deal with their goods. They propose to send their first consignment by the *Wakana Maru* on the 9th. Besides Mr. Adachi and Mr. Ito, marine products exporters at Yokohama, and Mr. Kobayashi, a drug exporter there, have tried direct export, entering into a contract with the Onishi Shoten at Hongkong. The result, so far, are said to have been very good." We do not refer to the yarn trade which is a thing apart, but it is satisfactory to note that Japanese spinners are seriously contemplating the abandonment of the lottery system in Shanghai. The dockyards have also been experiencing the effects of the dullness, following the "boom" in shipping and we learn from the *Nichi Nichi* that, owing to the inactivity of the ship-building industry, the Kawasaki Dockyard continues to suffer losses, and there is a proposal among the Directors of the Company to sell the yard to the Government, taking advantage of relations with Baron Goto, Minister of Communications. It is rumoured that the Company has already concluded the necessary negotiations with the Government and is now considering certain steps. The message adds that the report is unreliable, as such rumours are always current prior to the opening of the Diet. Whether the report is trustworthy or not, the fact that it is considered worthy of being published shows how hard pushed the shipping industry and the trades dependent upon its prosperity are at the present moment. As at the same time it is significant that the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha have just opened their new 17,000 ton floating dock at Kobe. One fact in connection with the depression in shipping is noteworthy. We quoted from a Japanese paper the other day a list showing the number of Japanese steamers which are laid up at present. Leaving out the vessels given as undergoing repairs or examination, they numbered 16, with a total tonnage of 44,258. The *Kobe Herald* now shows that while the details given in the table are quite correct, they convey an impression which is entirely misleading. At least six of the ships, for instance, are more than twenty-two years old—one is 33 and another 30—and none of these is worth working. A seventh vessel belongs to the Government, and several of the others are laid up for reasons quite unconnected with the dullness of the shipping business. Foreign investors are looking more and more to the commercial progress of the country and

their faith in the future is manifested by their readiness to finance established concerns. Recently, several foreign engineers investigated the condition of the Nagoya Electric Light Company, in connection with a proposed foreign loan. As a result, all the terms of the loan have been settled, with the exception of the time of repayment, which will be arranged when Mr. Finch, who is acting as intermediary, reaches Nagoya in a day or two. The contract will then be signed. The amount of the loan is to be 1,500,000 yen and the rate of interest 6 per cent. The net amount to be received by the company is 90 yen per 100 yen. When the commission is taken into consideration the rate of interest works out at 6.6 per cent. per annum. The outlook for the whole for next year is decidedly better than it was at the corresponding date last year and as the microbe of speculation has been largely eliminated there is every chance for legitimate trade to succeed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 18th November was delivered in London on the 16th inst.

MESSRS. Wm. Meyerink & Co., agents in Hongkong, have issued a date book for 1909 on behalf of the Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., and a wall calendar and desk blotter from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, H.E. the Governor read a telegram which he sent to London on the occasion of the King's birthday and the reply he received from the Secretary of State thanking His Excellency for the same.

A CHINESEMAN, who later said he was Wong Cheung, a filer, unemployed, was arrested in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday, for, it is alleged, removing a purse containing \$5 from a man's pocket. Accused was charged with the offence in the Police Court this morning, and remanded.

THE office of the Russian Consulate will be closed on Saturday, the 19th inst., it being the same-day of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia. A reception will be held on the same day between 4 and 7 p.m. by Consul and Mrs. Tiedman at their residence, No. 5, Queen's Gardens, in honour of the occasion.

FOR the alleged offence of kidnapping a fourteen-year-old girl from her parents on the 19th ult., a Chinese woman, Li Luk, was arrested yesterday. The little girl, Wong Kwan, disappeared one day and was not seen again until yesterday. She was stated to have been found in the woman's house. Defendant was remanded.

A FINE of \$100 was paid by a coolie in the Police Court to-day for having in his possession a quantity of ammunition without a permit from the police. When arrested the man—Li Fat—had in a box 150 rounds of rifle ammunition, 300 empty cartridges, and three boxes of percussion caps. These were confiscated.

WE are requested to state that the Baseball Match will be played on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club at Happy Valley on Saturday next at 3 p.m. Grand Stands have been erected, the booking being in the hands of Mourie & Co., and tickets have been issued only up to the capacity of the stands. One stand is already sold out and the others are selling very rapidly.

TAM CHAN MOW, a cook out of work, attempted to enter the Chung Hing Theatre last night without a pass. He was stopped at the gate by the ticket collector, who ordered him out. Words passed between the two men, until finally Tam decided to effect an entry by force. Seizing the collector by the queue, he administered to him something which resembled a ball-pelton and a third act *trijutu*. Having settled the man, Tam proceeded to enter the show, when he was stopped by a policeman. Tam was cut enough not to try any third act on the uniformed man. He went rather sheepishly to the station, and paid \$5 for the assault in the Police Court, to-day.

ANOTHER tramcar was damaged to the extent of about \$5 through colliding with a truck in Des Voeux Road. As in the usual case the truck was overloaded and undermanned, consequently the coolies could not get out of the way in time to avoid the crash. Part of the panel of the car was destroyed. The head man in charge of the truck—a cook, it might be mentioned—was arrested for obstruction and causing damage. In the Police Court, to-day, he was fined \$50 and ordered to pay the Tramway Company \$5 compensation. Mr. J. Gray Scott, the manager, prosecuted. Obstructions of this kind are a danger to the travelling public and stringent measures should be taken to mitigate the nuisance, which is becoming by far too frequent.

LAI WAN must have had a bad opinion of the police; but we will venture to say that opinion is altered by now. Yesterday, after having gazed himself with more *sanshiu* than was good for him in many ways, he started out to live up matters. He was doing so extremely well, not only at the top of his voice, but also with his unsteady feet, when a *lukong* ordered him to keep quiet and "move on." Lai put on his best holiday smile when thus addressed, but took no particular notice. Again he was told to go, but all the officer could get out of him was, "I know you people," and continued the performance. Lai was promptly arrested and on the way to the station, he repeated what he had said before, and quietly slipped a dollar into the officer's palm, but this did not purchase his release. He was fined \$5 for his behaviour and \$5 for bribery in the Police Court this morning.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kah, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 20).

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 20. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

The Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of Bye-laws under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1913, relating to:—(a) Bake-houses; (b) Dairy; (c) Importation and inspection of animals.

The Director of Public Works seconded.

Carried unanimously.

NEW TERRITORIES SMALL DEBT COURT.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a third time and passed.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

Council considered in Committee the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance 1891 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

Council resumed and Bill reported with amendments.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

HOSPITAL HULK "HYGIEA."

A sum of five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Infectious Hospitals, Hospital Hulk *Hygiea*, for the following items:—

Repairs, \$1,608

Typhoon damages, 3,567

Total, \$5,175

This was all the business.

ROUND HANGING.

ILL HEALTH LEADS TO COOLIE'S SUICIDE.

Owing chiefly to the fact that his health had been falling recently, and also on account of shortage of funds, a coolie named Leung Kwai put an end to his life yesterday morning.

Leung was an earth coolie, employed by a contractor at Kowloon City, and resided with a number of others in quarters at 45, Wang Street. Early yesterday morning, it is reported, Leung did not go with the other men to work. He complained of feeling ill and he was left alone in the house. A few hours later when the workmen returned home for their meal Leung was found suspended to a rope—one end of which was fastened under his chin and the other to a beam of the ceiling. Death had already intervened.

The deceased, who was about forty years of age, managed somehow or other to get the rope round the beam, and getting up on a stool, fastened the other end round his neck, after which he kicked away the support.

The matter was reported at the police station and the remains sent to the mortuary.

SATISFYING CREDITORS.

SCHEME OF COMPOSITION REFUSED.

This morning, the Chief Justice gave a decision on the question of "preferential treatment" of creditors in the matter of the estate of Ho Shiu Chai, which was an application for the approval of a scheme of composition.

His Lordship, in refusing to sanction the scheme, said:—"I am asked to sanction a scheme of composition by which it is proposed that sixty per cent. should be paid to the European creditors and twenty-five per cent. to the Chinese creditors. If all the Chinese creditors had been present at the meeting and had assented to the scheme, I should have had no objection to sanction the scheme, but it was passed only by the statutory majority and four Chinese creditors were not present."

I sanction this meeting will be bound by it. I do not know of any duty which compels creditors to attend these meetings; if they are out of the jurisdiction they can only appoint a proxy. It is true they do not attend at their own risk, but they are quite entitled to leave the matter to the other creditors because they know that the decision must come up for the approval of the Court. One thing they have a right to expect—equality of treatment—but here I am asked to sanction an agreement for differential treatment. I cannot sanction the scheme which would, had I not to sanction it, be illegal. The requisite statutory majority has not been obtained because the votes of the European creditors present were only given on condition that they should obtain a special advantage and they are themselves affected by undue prejudice.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who represented the debtor, Ho Shiu Chai, said that all the creditors had agreed to the composition.

The Official Receiver stated that there was opposition from the European creditors.

His Lordship stood by the decision he had given.

The Domicile Question.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

HONGKONG CERTIFICATES OF NATIONALITY OF NO VALUE WHATSOEVER.

The point raised in the Supreme Court the other day as to whether Wei Long Shao, the ex-assistant comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was domiciled in the Colony and entitled to be adjudged bankrupt, was decided by Sir Francis Figgott (Chief Justice) this forenoon. At the time the opposition applied to have the Receiving Order, which had already been granted him, rescinded, they put forward four grounds to strengthen their point, as under:—

(1)—That the debtor was not domiciled in this Colony at the date of the presentation of the petition and that the Court had no jurisdiction to make a Receiving Order against him.

(2)—That the debtor had committed no act of bankruptcy on which a petition could be founded.

(3)—That after payment of the costs of the proceedings there, would be no substantial assets for division among the creditors.

(4)—That the petitioning creditor was in collusion with the debtor and that the proceedings were an abuse of the process of this honourable Court.

In delivering his judgment, the Chief Justice said:—"A judgment creditor applies to rescind a Receiving Order. Four grounds of opposition were raised and my ruling with regard to them will serve as a good illustration of the general practice with regard to oppositions to petitions which I have sanctioned. The third was that after the payment of costs of the proceedings there will be no substantial assets for division among the creditors. That ground is not good because it is a matter which the Official Receiver considers and usually advises the Judge on the application. The fourth ground is that the petitioner is in collusion with the debtor and that the proceedings are an abuse of the process of the Court. This is also a matter which concerns the Official Receiver, who in this respect exercises a general surveillance over bankruptcy proceedings. The first ground is that the debtor was not domiciled in this Colony at the date of the presentation of the petition and therefore that the Court has no jurisdiction to make a Receiving Order. And the second was that the debtor has committed no act of bankruptcy on which a petition would be founded. At the first meeting of creditors the debtor made a statement that he was born in Hongkong. I see no reason to doubt this. This then makes him a natural born subject of the King, but in order to make this point clear (and it is an important point) a certificate of Sir George Bowen, then governor of the Colony, dated 31st July, 1884, was referred to. It was given under the seal of the Colony and was to the effect that, having examined two affidavits of birth, His Excellency was satisfied that Wei Long Shao, the debtor, was born in the Colony and therefore that he believed him to be a British subject. I understand that these certificates are issued in virtue of permissive instructions from the Secretary of State given in August, 1861. I have never seen one before and as it was referred to in the argument I must express my opinion on it. In an English port such a certificate is of no value whatever for any legal purpose. It refers to two affidavits of birth but by whom they were made does not appear. The proper person to issue certificates of birth, or to be more precise, sealed and certified copies of entries in his registers, is the Registrar-General and I am not sure, but I do, not think that even these are made conclusive evidence of the facts contained in the entries. Then this certificate says that having read those two affidavits the Governor has satisfied himself that Wei Long Shao was born in the Colony and the Emperor of China being at amity with the Queen of England at that time the Governor believes him to be a British subject, but this is a *non sequitur*. If the person to whom the certificate is given was born in the Colony he is a British subject. There is no ground for belief or disbelief. The fact is both the instructions of the Secretary of State and the opinion of the Law Officers have been misconstrued by the drafter of the form annexed to the instructions. The belief, the expression of which is sanctioned, is as to the fact of birth in the Colony from which the legal consequence of British nationality follows. It is very necessary that such certificates if they are to be issued at all should be drafted with extreme care. The idea on which they were allowed clearly was that nothing positive should be stated and the statement of belief must be limited to the fact of birth in the Colony. Otherwise the issue of the certificates may be attended with considerable danger for, I understand, that they are sometimes used by foreign consuls for use in foreign ports and it may well be that being under the seal of the Colony they would receive a larger measure of credence so far as the fact of birth is concerned than they are entitled to and in law they are open to two objections with regard to the statement of belief in British nationality. In the first place they ignore the possibility of rather probability that some of the recipients may be the unfortunate victims of double nationality, being Chinese as well as British subjects; and secondly there is a regular process for settling doubts as to nationality provided in the Legitimacy Declaration Act 1868. It is true that that Act probably does not apply to a Colony where the Court has no divorce jurisdiction as here but that makes it all the more necessary to issue certificates of nationality with the greatest caution lest they should be confused with those issued under that Act. There is also another process for settling doubts as to the right of a person to be a British subject provided by section 7 of the Naturalisation Act 1870, namely, that in applying for the test of domicile to any case the Court has regard to

the English notions of domicile, and therefore although domicile is obviously quite unknown to the Chinese we can, from the point of view of English law, take of a Chinaman being domiciled in China. Further the ordinary rule applies that unless a domicile of choice is proved the domicile of origin is that of his father at the time of his birth. I may therefore at once determine what the debtor's domicile of origin was. The debtor is 53 years old, so that he was born in 1855. The Colony was much too young in those days for me to assume that a Chinaman ever deliberately intended to acquire such a permanent home in the Colony as is necessary to the acquisition of domicile. The father's domicile was that of China at the debtor's birth and I have no evidence before me that his father changed his domicile and so his son's domicile before the debtor could acquire a new domicile for himself. His Lordship reviewed the evidence and proceeded:—"On the debtor's statement there can be no doubt that he never acquired a permanent home in Hongkong. This illustrates my belief that hardly any Chinaman who is merely a trader here ever tears himself away from his branch from his family village in China which is what is required to establish a domicile in this Colony; the whole idea of a permanent establishment in Hongkong with a fixed determination never to return to the ancestral village otherwise than as a visitor seems to me inconsistent with the normal idea of a Chinaman. Nationality is not domicile nor domicile nationality. The two things have no relation to one another. Nationality may be evidence of a domicile of origin but it is not possible to go further than this. There is therefore not the slightest ground for the allegation that the debtor was domiciled in the Colony and the order must therefore be rescinded with costs against the petitioning creditor."

Mr. John Hastings appeared on behalf of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. (Judgment creditors). Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the petitioning creditor, on whose petition the Receiving Order was made. Mr. H. L. Denys was for the debtor.

ARSENIC POISONING.

CHINESE WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE.

Heung Kau, a woman of about forty years of age, the wife of the late Indian money-lender and cattle dealer of Kowloon City—Bhola Singh—was placed on trial in the Police Court this afternoon, on a charge of having murdered her husband, by administering poison to him on the 25th November last.

The evidence of Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, was that on the day in question he received from Dr. Bell a vomit, marked Bhola Singh; he examined and ascertained and found 9/10th of a grain of arsenic. On the following day he received from his assistant some cooking utensils and a plate which contained food. On examination, they were found to contain arsenic as follows: Exhibit A (plate) 8 grains; B (a bowl) traced; C (the spoon) nil; D (old vomit) 7/10 grains; E (a pot) nil; F (a brimstone) nil; G (wooden barrel) nil. Witness separated some of the arsenic from A, which contained 7/10th of a grain. On the food he witnessed a few gritty articles which turned out to be sandy crystals, which were usually to be found in native arsenic.

A parcel was handed to the witness by Deputy Superintendent of Police King (prosecuting) and he said it contained a lump of native arsenic.

Mr. King—Can you say if the arsenic you found in the food had been boiled with it?—I can't.

Did you find any trace of arsenic in the pot? No. There was no sign of it in the rice water.

Do you think that if arsenic had been boiled in the pot and the pot was later washed, you would trace the poison?—If the pot once contained arsenic and it had been washed out in the ordinary way and then used to boil rice with I should expect to find traces of the arsenic in the rice water. But I found none there.

How many grains is sufficient to kill?—Three grains is a highly dangerous quantity. Three grains has killed man.

The Court—For an average man the amount would be dangerous for him to take?—Oh, yes. Do you know what arsenic is used for among the Chinese?—I do not.

Do you know if the tanners here use it?—I don't. It is used in China in tanneries.

You don't know if it is used in Hongkong in tanneries?—No.

Detective Sergeant Terrett was the next witness. He spoke to taking the defendant to the hospital when the dying disposition of Bhola Singh was taken in her presence. The statement was translated to her by Mr. Tsang, the Haka interpreter of the Magistracy.

A lad named Wai Tai Fook, fourteen years of age, who was engaged by deceased the day before the tragedy, to look after his goods was next called. He said he lived at Chin Sum, a village near Sha-tin. He knew Bhola Singh, as they were related. He also knew the defendant as *fat Au*.

The Court—Bhola Singh is dead, now, isn't that so?

The youth replied that he did not know.

A few days before "this thing" happened the witness went on; he went to work for Bhola Singh. On the day in question, he had his morning meal with the defendant in the kitchen and left the house shortly afterwards to fetch the goat. Bhola Singh was not in the house then. Witness was not aware if anybody had called at the house that morning before breakfast. While he was attending to the goats the defendant appeared in the roadway and called witness, handing him a plate of food to take to Bhola Singh in the cowshed. There were only three persons in the house when the food was being cooked—the defendant, her daughter and himself.

The case was adjourned.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FOOCHOW RACES.

THIRD DAYS RESULTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fochow, 16th December, 6.10 p.m.

Following are the results for the remaining races on the third day:—

The Consolation Cup. One mile.
Mr. Min's Frosty Morn. 1
The Mauch Stakes. Once round.
Mr. Wallaby-Wallaby's Kangaroo. 1
The Champion Stakes. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Ewo's Heraldic. 1
The Ledger Cup. Three quarters of a mile.
Capt. Hope's Spots. 1

TANG SHAO-YI.

TO CONTINUE HIS MISSION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th December.

Prince Ching has telegraphed to H.E. Tang Shao-yi and to his younger son stating that the Special Commissioner need not return at once.

His Excellency may continue to prosecute his mission in the United States and to study the form of government obtaining in the country, at the conclusion of which he is to return to Peking.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A FIRST STEP.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th December.

The Prince Regent has decided to form a cabinet as a first step towards the institution of constitutional government.

A CHINESE BUDGET.

PRINCE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th December.

The Prince Regent has urged Duke Tai, president of the Ministry of Finance, to frame a budget of revenue and expenditure for the Empire.

OBITUARY.

AN EX-MINISTER DEAD.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th December.

A telegram has been received from Hanchow advising that ex-Grand Councillor Wong Man Sui died at his residence on the 15th inst. from old age and infirmity.

(Reuter's.)

Holland and Venezuela.

LONDON, 15th December.

There is excitement in Caracas owing to the Dutch naval demonstration and the seizure of a Venezuelan vessel, and conflicts have taken place between President Castro's supporters and opponents, in which several people have been killed and wounded.

The Vice-President Gomez has proclaimed the Dutch acts as equivalent to invasion and declared martial law.

Death of a Russian Ambassador.
M. Muraviev, Russian Ambassador to Rome, has died suddenly of apoplexy.

Later.

Austria and Turkey.

The Austrian Ambassador at an interview with the Grand Vizier has proposed as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an increase of customs duties to 15%, to which Germany has agreed; the introduction of five monopolies; the abolition of Austrian post offices; the withdrawal of Austrian protection from the Catholics of Albania and a guarantee for the integrity of Novi Bazar.

It is hinted that there is a possibility of compensation on account of Bosnia and Herzegovina's share in the Ottoman debt.

The Opium Commission.

Col. Seely, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said the reports of the Straits Opium Commission had been just received and would be laid on the table in due course.

The Government was now considering the Governor of Hongkong's recommendations, and the correspondence would also be laid on the table in due course.

Spitting Nuisance.

FURTHER DISCUSSION AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNOFFICIALS DEFEATED.

Further discussion took place by members of the Legislative Council this afternoon, regarding the proposed legislation which will make spitting a punishable offence in the Colony. Dr. Ho Kai's motion to defer action for six months once more came up before the Council, when the two sides of the question were once more presented.

His Excellency referred to the value of posting public notices and including the subject of expectorating in lectures about sanitation and hygiene. He trusted the Council would not go against Chinese prejudice, but on the other hand to act in conjunction with Chinese co-operation.

Mr. Pollock said that he concurred with Dr. Ho Kai's sentiments which the hon. senior unofficial member had expressed on the last occasion. He said that the majority of the unofficials was agreed that the time was not ripe to grant power even at the end of six months to introduce actual legislation. Educational measures should be taken first.

Mr. Shide said that a great deal could be done in the matter without Government taking action. If the different measures advocated by the unofficial members were found not to work, then the Government could act by all means.

The Colonial Secretary was in favour of legislation being resorted to without further delay. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Greyson said that he did not wish the Chinese to be under the impression that they would be put into prison if they were found indulging in the filthy habit.

A division was taken, all the unofficials with the exception of Mr. Hewitt being in favour of a postponement and all the officials against.

ART PAINTINGS.

ON VIEW AT THE CITY HALL.

The Hongkong public are given an opportunity of viewing some fine specimens of French art, and it is not every day that Hongkong can have this privilege. The collection of pictures (oil paintings) which will be on view at the City Hall on Friday and Saturday, are painted by well-known French artists of the Paris Salon. Amongst them may be noticed paintings by Chaperonier, who is admired for his forest scenery; Hanssens' lake scenes are artistic and natural; Holmstedt brings to mind Norway and Sweden; Paulus' marine paintings are bold and perfect; Pinggera is a painter who specialises in detail figures and scenes from the history of France; Berquin is a portrait painter of the first order; Guesta's paintings are admired by many. There are many other painters who are represented in this collection of over 200 pictures, but special notice should be taken of those numbered in the catalogue Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 27, 31, 32, 67, 76, 77, 78, 80, 84, 103, 104, 133, 134, 137, 139, 162, 164, 169, 179, 191, 199, 213, 214, 219, 220.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPETITION.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

For prizes presented by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the above company. Five prizes in all have been presented for highest aggregates obtained over the series.

(1) Six shots, four only of which to count, to take place at Tai Hang Range on the following dates commencing at 9.30 a.m.:

November 8th, 1908. February 14th, 1909.
November 13th. March 14th.
January 10th, 1909. April 11th.
(2) Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards. 1 sighter and 7 shots at each range. N.R.A. targets and conditions.

(3) Handicaps may be revised by the committee after each shoot.

(4) Members to provide their own ammunition.

As it has been found advisable to have a European on the spot, the committee have arranged for this, and would be glad if members would subscribe 50 cents per head to defray this expense.

HANDICAPS.

Capt. G.P. Lammert	27
Eight. J. S. Gubbay	8
27. J. J. Andrew	Scr.
C. S. M. J. D. Gloyne	5
Sergt. H. A. Sayre	18
E. H. Hayward	27
E. A. Chapman	5
A. E. Crispell	18
Corpl. H. C. Sayer	18
F. N. Crawford	15
H. Lock	20
C. B. Hayward	27
Bombr. W. J. Quirk	5
F. E. Wilkins	10
E. M. Raymond	21
Glar. D. Tolan	5
G. Evans	21
R. J. Judah	24
C. A. Rodriguez	21
M. Gourgey	27
W. J. Lewington	25
G. G. Catchick	8
A. R. Ellis	27
H. E. Edwards	27
B. Jephson	27
D. Jephson	27
E. E. Ellis	27
J. R. Crolius	27
A. M. Marshall	10
R. Hope	21
W. F. Brower	12
T. Loft	18
J. J. Judah	27
G. A. T. Coult	18
C. T. Armstrong	27
G. R. Glorby	20

New Peak Tramway.

THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

BISHOP POZZONI'S PETITION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, Attorney-General, said that he understood a petition was received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. D. Pozzoni, and the proper form was to read the petition to the Council. The Clerk of Councils read the petition, when the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt moved that the petition be heard by the Council, seconded by the Colonial Secretary. The petition reads as follows:—

In the matter of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorizing the construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

In the matter of the proposed route for the said Tramway.

The His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

To humble petition of Domenico Pozzoni, Vicar-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Hongkong.

Sheweth:—

1. There is before the Legislative Council a Bill the object of which is to authorize the construction of a tramway from Victoria to the Peak.

2. The route of the said tramway is, your Petitioner is informed, proposed to be as marked in blue lines on the plan hereto attached instead of the route marked on the said plan in red lines as originally proposed.

3. The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception is the principal place of worship for the Catholic community of Hongkong and is situated on the east side of the Public Gardens.

4. Divine service or other religious observances take place daily in the said Cathedral.

5. It is essential to the due and reverent performance of such services and observances that there should be at such times an absolute absence of noise in such Cathedral and in the immediate neighbourhood thereof.

6. Your petitioner is informed that it is proposed to carry the said tramway for a considerable portion of its length on a steel trestle viaduct 50 feet or thereabouts in height directly in front of the principal entrance to the said Cathedral and within 80 yards or thereabouts thereof, and your petitioner is informed and believes that the noise caused by cars passing over the guide-pulleys will be so loud as to be distracting to the devotion of those engaged in prayer, or in other religious observances in the said Cathedral. And further that such distracting noise will be almost continuous when cars are running on the said tramway.

7. The said Roman Catholic community on behalf of which your petitioner presents this petition numbers upward of seven thousand persons.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly pray that the proposed route of the said tramway as marked in blue lines on the said plan be not approved and that your petitioner may be heard by Council in opposition thereto and have leave to call witnesses in support of such opposition when the said Bill comes before Your Excellency and the Legislative Council for consideration in Committee. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated the 30th day of November, 1908.

DOMENICO POZZONI,

Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong.

on behalf of the Roman Catholic Community. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., addressed the Council and said that he appeared by the gracious permission of the honourable body to support the petition by Bishop Pozzoni on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of the Colony. He was only going to briefly refer to the petition. In referring to the second paragraph of the petition, Sir Henry said that the route as originally proposed and as he respectfully submitted should be marked in red (plan produced). If it followed the blue route as marked on the plan, the line would pass Glenelg and into the heart of the valley for a considerable distance on a steel trestle some forty feet in height. It is the passing of the carriage over a steel viaduct which he had come to oppose. It was his humble wish that when the Committee would come to consider the plan, they would reject it. It was probably the experience of members of the Council of the noise which would necessarily follow in such a case. If the line was to be confined to the red route, it would carry the line all the way on a solid foundation. No noise then could be legitimately complained of. That part of the line would pass either underground or in deep cuttings which would occupy very little space. It was in the highest degree desirable and absolutely essential for religious performances to be conducted in quiet. The speaker was also instructed to mention a matter which was omitted in the petition. Immediately adjoining the premises of the Cathedral is a mission school. The noise (if noise there will be) as Mr. Denison would be able to convince the Council, would be extremely distracting to the teaching in the school. He was also prepared to call evidence (also omitted in the petition). In close proximity to the Cathedral, there were also a number of houses occupied by tenants of the Mission. The proposed line would pass close to and slightly above these houses. The cars would not only run by day but also by night. There would be an inevitable invasion on the privacy of the inmates. This could only be prevented by shutting the windows, which the speaker declared, was impracticable in this climate. The grand result would be a depreciation in the value of property. He emphasized the fact that the Bishop was presenting the petition on behalf of 7,000 persons. The prayer of the petition was that the route marked in blue be not approved. He respectfully submitted that the route marked in red be adopted. He did not by any means presume to lay down a particular course to be followed by the Government but only opposed that portion of the route marked in blue. The revision of the plan, Sir Henry assured the Council, would not require any re-drawing of the plan.

The petitioner was then examined by Sir Henry Berkeley. Asked by Mr. Chatham in what part of the Cathedral the confessions were heard, the Bishop replied that occasionally they were heard near the altar. There was no hard-and-fast rule; it depended on the number of the congregation.

Mr. Denison (of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs) said that he had examined and reported on the line. The line would pass about 80 yards away from the Cathedral. The cars would make a rattling noise when being worked. The fact that drums or pelleys could be used over a trestle bridge would make a sufficient noise to distract attention among the congregation.

Questioned by Mr. Pollock as to whether there was not any method other than a trestle bridge whereby the extent of the noise would be mitigated, Mr. Denison replied that it could be lessened by being worked on concrete. Re-questioned by the Governor, he said that it would still distract the worshippers.

Mr. Denison was further questioned by other members, at the conclusion of which, the petitioner left the Council Chamber.

H.E. the Governor said that a Bill was introduced several years ago which was very much different from the one they were considering now. During the course of his remarks, His Excellency said that he appeared to him that the principle involved in the matter under discussion was a question of aesthetics against utility. If the proposed tramway was going to prove of usefulness to the public, then nothing more need be said about the matter. If not, then it was the duty of the members to consider whether the line should at all be constructed. If the contemplated project were to become an actual fact, one of the most beautiful sceneries of the Colony would be destroyed. Unfortunately, Hongkong did not subsist on its sceneries; otherwise they would not mind so much trade depression. People came here for other purposes than sceneries. He did not propose to put the Bill to the vote, but to adjourn the debate till the next meeting, in order to enable members of the Council to speak on the subject. It was rather premature for class 2 (which route the line is to take), but what would have been infinitely better was to have considered the general principle (whether the tramway was really wanted or not). The route marked in red would destroy a considerable portion of the public gardens and the blue route was chosen as inflicting the least injuries on the public gardens.

Mr. Hewitt proposed that the discussion be adjourned till the next meeting, which was agreed to.

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Mr. Hewitt proposed that the discussion be adjourned till the next meeting, which was agreed to.

PROPERTY FORECLOSED.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., brought an action in the Supreme Court, this morning, against Lo Kwong and the Yuen On Insurance Exchange Loan and Godown Co., Ltd., for an order to have an account taken of what is due to them for principal and interest under an indenture of mortgage on certain property, and also to have the same foreclosed.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not represented nor did they appear in person.

The plaintiff, it was stated, were a company carrying on business at King's Buildings. The defendant (Lo Kwong) was a trader of 9, Bonham Strand West and the defendants the Yuen On Insurance Exchange Loan and Godown Co., Ltd., of the same address. By an indenture dated 24th August, 1904, Lo Kwong assigned to the plaintiffs the property known and registered as Sub-section 1 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 and the remaining portion of Section A of Island Lot 7,310 by way of mortgage to secure the repayment to the plaintiffs of the sum of \$50,000 on the 24th August, 1907, and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The defendant, Lo Kwong, made default in payment of the interest reserved under the indenture and on the 25th June, 1907, the plaintiffs duly entered into possession of the properties under the power of the indenture and were in possession. Lo Kwong had made default in payment of the principal sum of \$50,000 and had not paid the same or any part of it. The Yuen On Insurance Company, who were assignees of the equity of redemption of the properties by way of mortgage, had by an indenture dated 15th September, 1908, made between them and the plaintiffs, assigned to the plaintiffs all their interest in the properties.

Mr. Leafe, the secretary of the plaintiff company, corroborated the above, and added that the first defendant owed his firm \$50,000, fire insurance premium, interest, &c.

The order was granted.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Derfflinger*) 18th inst.
French (*Toulon*) 21st inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 5th inst.

The Bank Line's *Tamir* sailed from Yokohama on 16th inst.

The S.S. *Coromandel* left Singapore on 16th inst. and is due here on 23rd inst. a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Kisti*, which left here on 18th ult., arrived at Genoa on 15th inst. at 8 a.m.

MERCHANTS IN DIFFICULTIES.

INTERESTING PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

There were several petitions made before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Bankruptcy Court, to-day, and a number of public examinations gone through.

The first debtor to take the stand was So, Yut Sun, alias So-Sum, and he stated that the decrease in the value of property in the Colony was responsible for his failure. His assets were \$500 and liabilities about \$4,500.

In answer to questions by the Official Receiver debtor stated that he was a trader, lately of 39, Square Street. His particular business was buying and selling property. Previously he carried on a brick, tile and timber trade, under the name of the Sam Choi Co., Ltd. He was managing director, and left on August 15th, when he filed his petition in bankruptcy. He started into the property business in 1901, with a capital of \$6,000 or \$7,000. Altogether he purchased several houses, making some profit, but, he added, he lost money all the same. He attributed his bankruptcy to the fact that the value of property had decreased in the Colony and also because he had no money to get back the property which he had mortgaged. The Sam Choi Company owed him over \$2,000, which was disputed.

The public examination closed.

A LOSING CONCERN.

The managing partner of the Wa Hop Tung Kee firm, of 189, Queen's Road East, was next examined. The business carried on was building matchboxes, he said. There were six partners originally, three having died recently. He attributed his bankruptcy to this—that he was unable to recover outstanding debts, which amounted to \$2,600, and bad business. His liabilities were \$11,553. If he got in all the debts there would not be enough to cover the liabilities. He could not say without looking at the books, how much money he drew from the firm last year. Besides his share in the business he had no other property. He had a contract with the Railway Company to build bridges, etc., for over \$1,000. There was never any dispute between debtor and his partners, because he rendered his accounts every year. There were no profits made since the business started; therefore there could be no dividends. Only this year he could not pay his debts in full.

The Official Receiver—Then what do you mean by saying that the firm was heavily in debt?

The Chief Justice—This man is talking nonsense.

The debtor was excused, and another partner called. He said that he had three shares of \$100 each in the business, but he never managed it. Not a cash of profit did he receive, the witness remarked with some emphasis. When he asked for his share he was put off from year to year.

The Official Receiver—Then do you know what became of the profits?

Witness—The first witness stole all. Didn't I take a policeman to the shop?

Do you know that some of the property was sold by auction?—He didn't tell me that.

What about the contract with the railway he was telling me about?—I know nothing about it.

Didn't you come and tell me that there were \$50,000 worth of goods at Shatin?—I was told so.

Are you friends with the first witness?—No. Do you know if there is any more property outstanding?—I don't.

The Official Receiver said that there was some property outstanding, but he could not get hold of it. The examination was not closed.

MANDARIN INTERPRETER'S AFFAIRS.

Chu Hok Lum was the next debtor to come up. He said he formerly had a business as commission agent. Now he was interpreter and translator to a Chinese mandarin. Debtor was for a time a teacher in Queen's College. After resigning that post he started the commission agent business, under the name of Edwards, Piry and Co., debtor holding \$3,000 in shares. Four years ago the firm failed. His liabilities amounted to \$9,950, money borrowed by him for his business. The assets were \$247.

The Official Receiver—That won't be able to pay the costs, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Yes. The examination was not concluded.

A CHINESE AND COMPANY'S FAILURE.

A Chinese lady, Chan Ah Kam, formerly proprietress of A Chee and Company, was the next to be examined on the firm's failure. She said that the business came to her on the death of her husband. She did not manage the business herself, but left it in the hands of the executors. After Chan On Hing's (her younger brother's) death she engaged her son to look after the business. Then the firm owed something like \$20,000 odd. The assets were \$20,000 or \$30,000, being the value of the goods. The business was then run at a loss and she had to borrow money.

The Official Receiver—How did the business lose money? Did your son squander it?

Debtor—No. He owed a lot of money and had to pay, and business then was not flourishing.

When your husband died what property he left you?—Only the shop.

When did your husband die?—Twenty-eight years ago.

Did he leave a will?—Yes.

The examination was adjourned.

THE claim brought by Charles Hing, of 16, New Market Street, against several partners in the Cheung Kai Fat Loong rice shop, to recover the sum of \$534 for services rendered, was ended in the Supreme Court, this morning. The money claimed was for interpreting work done. Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$337 and costs. The plaintiff was warned by the Court that he was not to take upon himself any legal work in the future, otherwise there would be trouble.

To-day's Advertisement.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"DERFFLINGER,"

Captain G. Meiners, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1908.

GAMBLER'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

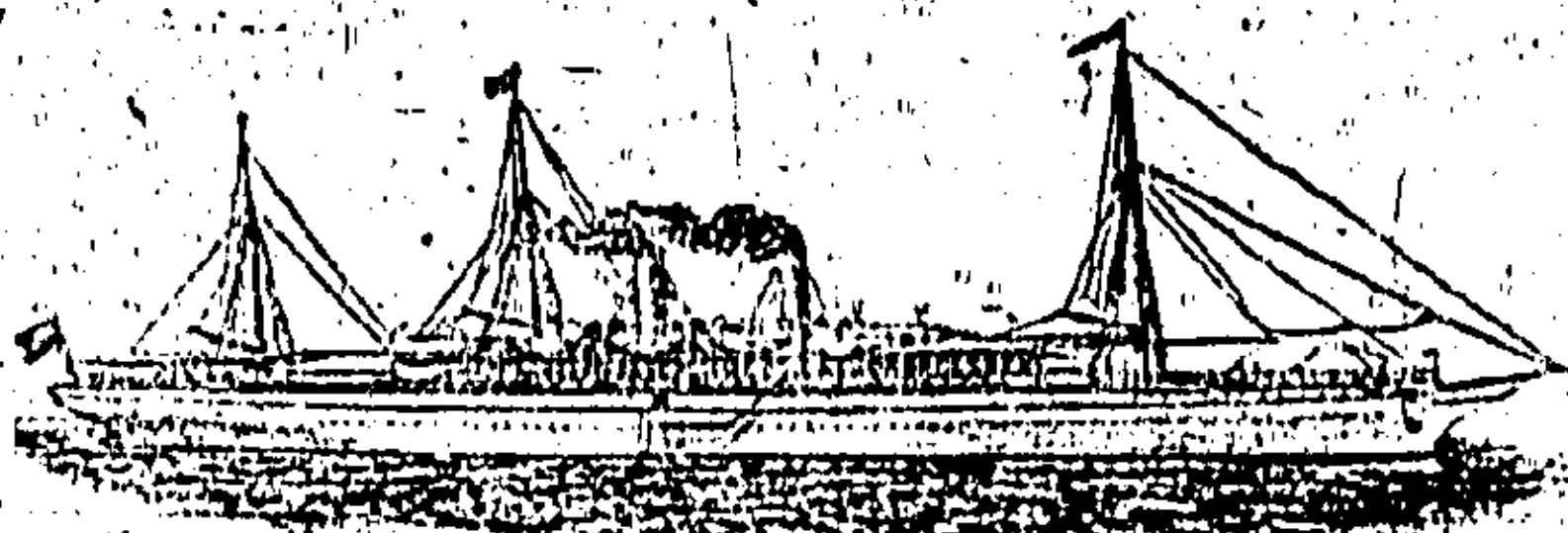
JUMPED FIFTY FEET AND SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Falling fifty feet through space and landing on the street without sustaining any serious injury was the marvellous escape a coolie experienced at West Point last night. Of course, the man was sent to hospital, suffering from a fractured leg, the only injury that could be traced.

The accident was the result of a gambling raid at 7, Torsien Street, which was engineered by Sergeant Brennan. There were something like forty men seated around tables, staking their hard earned cash, when the officers entered the building. Immediately there was a stampede and the coolies made a rush in every direction to effect an escape. About thirty men succeeded in doing so, by way of crossing to the adjoining houses; over the verandah. One man, Chan Fuk, was unsuccessful, however. It is believed that in crossing he slipped and fell to the street. He landed on his feet, which saved him from instant death. The police captured thirteen men.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel. 12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hongkong, Arrive Vancouver. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Canadian Pacific Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, On, From, To. Includes routes to SHANGHAI, MANILA, etc.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. The steamers KANAKURA, NAGASAKI, and KOKORO leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, To Sail, Date, Time. Includes routes to BATAVIA, SAMARANG, etc.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon Steamships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Burgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Includes ships ZAFIRO, RUBI, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 19th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mongolia, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Marmora, due in London on 6th February, 1909.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "TONKIN," Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st inst.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Captain, To Sail. Includes ships Invincible, Bourville, etc.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

Shipping—Steamer.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "LENNOX" ...22nd Dec.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "INDRAWADI," Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 5th January.

Intimations.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and M. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Mr. Watson's Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

ORDERS, punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAKE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Kerner, Kuster, Jobert, Naepe, Mahomed, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed, by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 11th December, 1908, per 100 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

FRUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Almonds, Apples, etc.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Artichokes, Beans, etc.

POULTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Chicken, Ducks, etc.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Barbel, Bream, etc.

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Intimations

Don't Worry

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